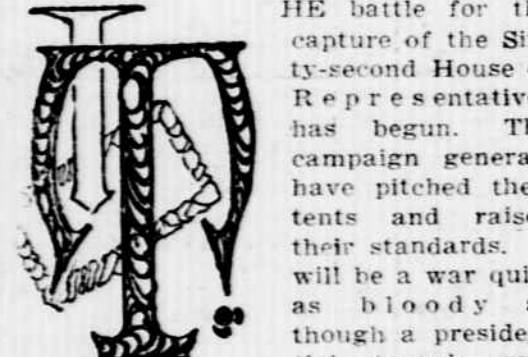


TO WIN THE HOUSE

Campaign Generals Preparing For the Great Battle.

STRUGGLE to Be Spirited
—The Congressional Campaign Committees and How They Will Work—Next House Will Exceed Four Hundred Mark—Senate's Gain in Membership Still Greater—"Off Year's" Effect on Majority—"Cannonism's" Final Test—Next Speaker Need Not Be a Member—Effect if Taft Has Democratic House to Deal With—Spoils That Will Go to the Victors.

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HE battle for the capture of the Sixty-second House of Representatives has begun. The campaign generals have pitched their tents and raised their standards. It will be a war quite as bloody as though a presidential struggle were on. The republicans realize that with a captain of their party upon the bridge and a democratic crew in the engine room the ship of state would make small progress during the last half of the Taft administration. And the democrats hanker so hungrily for such an opportunity for embarrassing the big skipper and making his party unpopular upon the eve of the presidential campaign of 1912.

The commander of the republican forces in this year's fray is a second William McKinley to come out of the middle west and become a leader of his party in Congress. He is thirteen years younger than the first republican leader of his name, having been born fifty-three years ago in Illinois, whose nineteenth district he has represented at Washington during the past five years. While William McKinley

of Ohio was a young and eloquent prosecuting attorney his namesake over in Illinois was clerking in a country store, and while the former was distinguishing himself as floor leader and tariff maker in the national House the latter was building water works and electric lighting plants, which he has since owned and operated himself, and, later, gas plants and trolley roads, which have netted him a great fortune.

President McKinley had been dead four years when his namesake entered the House, soon after which the latter's great executive ability was appreciated by his party members in Congress, who selected him for chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, when James S. Sherman relinquished that responsible position to take the nomination for the vice presidency. This was a small compliment, since Mr. Sherman had had nineteen years' experience as a congressman when he was selected for the chairmanship, while Mr. McKinley was in only his second term when chosen for that office, which demands the keenest perspicacity and the broadest knowledge of politics.

The general of the democratic forces is James T. Lloyd of Missouri, who has been in Congress eight years longer than has his chief opponent, although eleven months younger. Chairman Lloyd taught school and served as county prosecutor before coming to the House. Each congressional committee is composed of one congressman of its faith from each state—either a senator or a representative, who is selected every two years. After the committee members have been selected they elect their own chairman, vice chairman, secretaries and other officers, the higher offices being generally filled from among their own members. Jas. A. Tawney of Minnesota, the one-time Pennsylvania blacksmith, who went west, grew to be a scholarly and astute politician and came to succeed to "Uncle Joe" Cannon's responsible position of chairman of the appropriation committee in the House, is the vice chairman of the republican committee, while the democrats have two vice chairmen, Representatives Finley of South Carolina and Palmer of Pennsylvania. The secretaries are Representatives Louis Slusher of New Jersey for the republicans and Dixon of Indiana for the democrats. Thus it will be seen that both the republican and democratic senators, the usual, leave the practical running of the campaign to their fellow partisans in the House.

At each headquarters is a library and publicity bureau which will mail tons

A COMMITTEE ROOM

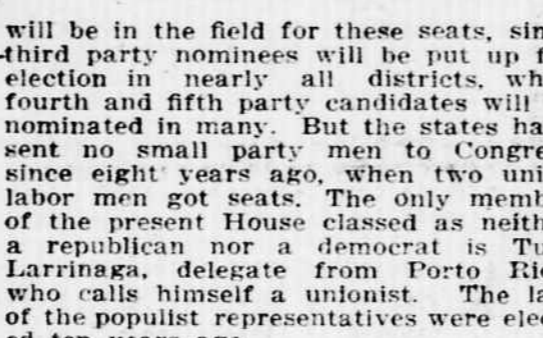


CHAIRMAN W. B. MCKINLEY, REPUBLICAN

of speeches to lists of constituents made up by each senator and representative. The material, mostly reprinted from the Congressional Record, will deal with the tariff, with legislation affecting labor and corporations, with the national expenditures and lesser bones of contention which come under the name of "Cannonism." Each committee has also a speakers' bureau, which will assign the most silvery-tongued orators to districts most in doubt, and a finance committee handling the where-withal for paying the printers, the clerks and the traveling expenses of the exhorters, who go out to convert the wavering brethren.

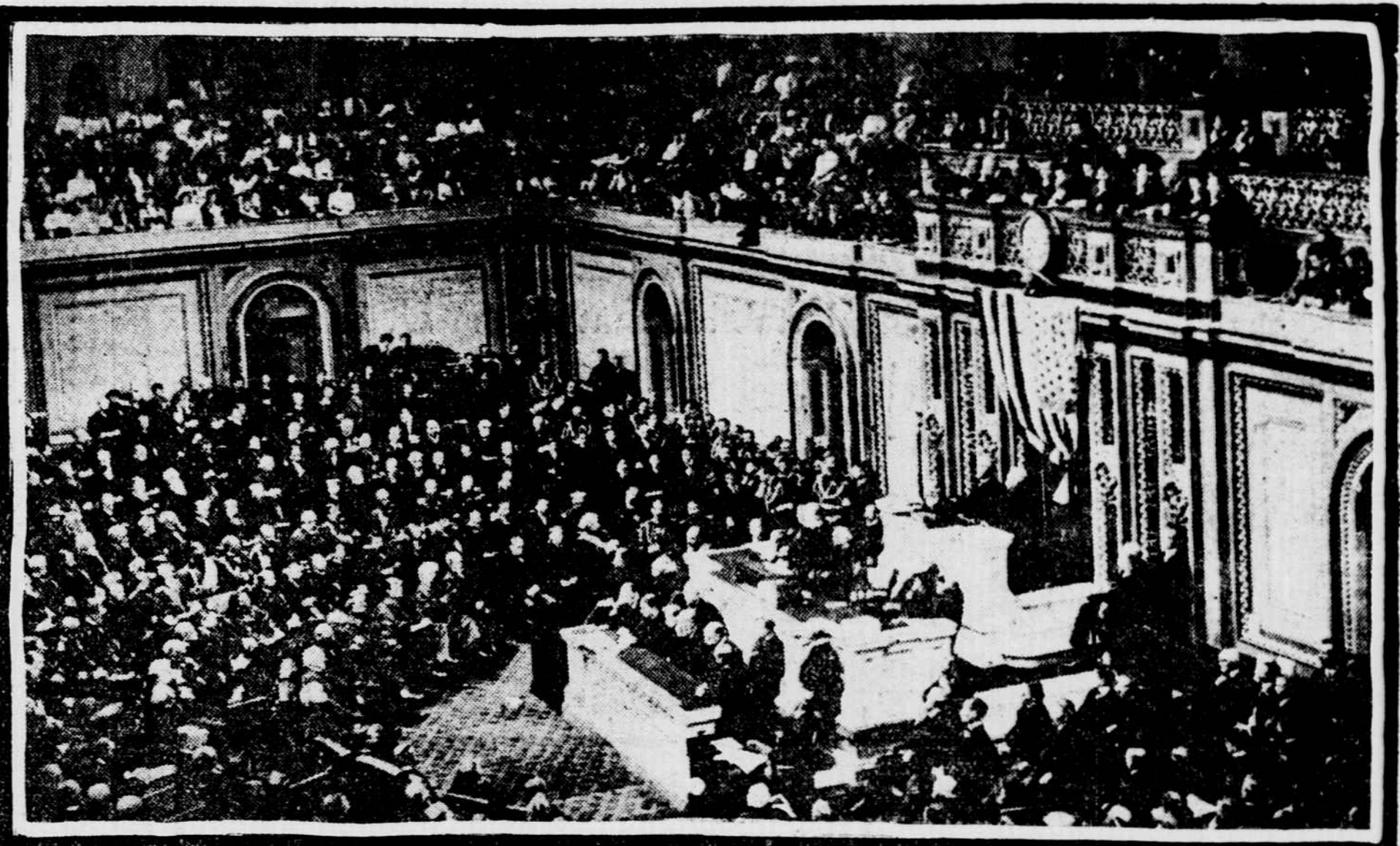
For the first time in history membership of the House will exceed the four hundred mark in the Sixty-second Congress. There are now 398 members of that body and the admission of Arizona with its one and of New Mexico with its two new representatives will raise this total to 401. Over 1,500 candidates

MARBLE ROOM WHERE REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVE VISITORS



will be in the field for these seats, since third party nominees will be put up for election in nearly all districts, while fourth and fifth party candidates will be nominated in many. But the states have sent no small party men to Congress since eight years ago, when two union labor men got seats. The only member of the present House classed as neither a republican nor a democrat is Tullio Larinaga, delegate from Porto Rico, who calls himself a unionist. The last of the populist representatives were elected ten years ago.

The present republican House majority of fifty-five, which the democratic committee will do its utmost to cut down to forty-eight, will be reduced even if the most optimistic hopes of the republicans are realized for this is an "off year" election, as the congressional campaign is always termed. Invariably, in recent generations, the House majority of a party returned to power has been cut down after an off year election, and this is because a successful presidential candidate always carries more congressional districts than he. So the republicans will not feel disappointed if their House majority falls within the thirties, or even the twenties. Thus, when Theodore Roosevelt was elected in 1901 he brought with him a republican House majority of 114, but



U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION.



CHAIRMAN LLOYD, DEMOCRAT

down to fifty-eight by the "off year" hoodoo.

Double excitement in this congressional campaign will be added by the issue of Cannonism which the republicans must fight out among themselves and which will be settled for all time within the life span of the venerable Speaker. So the public will watch the number of "insurgents" or "stalwarts" elected to the next House almost as eagerly as they will measure the total republican or democratic strength in that body. If the insurgents gain enough seats to defeat "Uncle Joe" for re-election nothing but the necessary votes can hinder their maneuvering with the democrats to elect Pinchot, or even Roosevelt, as their Speaker, as that ruler of the House need not be a member of that body, although he has always been in past Congresses. If the democrats win the House Champ Clark, their floor leader, will probably be the next Speaker.

SECRETARY LOUDENSLAGER, REPUBLICAN

two years later, although his popularity had not waned, this majority was cut

had to put up with a hostile House. Grant found this in his ousting in the last half of his second term, while Hayes had both Senate and House against him throughout his entire administration. Arthur, in the fore part of his term, was kept on the anxious bench by green-backers and other independents who held the balance of power in both houses, while in the latter half he had to do up with a House that was democratic by seventy-four. And Cleveland was worried by a republican majority in the Senate throughout his first administration, while both House and Senate were against him throughout the latter half of his second term. Meanwhile Harrison had to do business during the latter half of his administration with a House that was democratic by 148.

The Senate will be enlarged to ninety-six by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, each of which will send two members to that chamber, and this means that at the beginning of each Congress thirty-two seats in the upper house must be refilled. As the Senate now stands, thirty-six republicans and twenty-six democrats will hold their seats throughout the next Congress, whether the democrats or republicans sweep the country this fall. And the seats which must be refilled at the beginning of the next Congress are now occupied by twenty-four republicans and six democrats. So that with a hold-over majority of ten already against them—will have to make tremendous gains in republican states this year.

The victors of this year's conflict will not take their oaths of office or their seats in Congress until thirteen months after their election, unless an extra session is called. But their terms will commence on the 4th of next March, from which date they will draw their salaries of \$7,500 a year, \$25 per month, \$250 per day. This is fair pay considering that, save in times of extra sessions, Congress sits only two and a half months one year and about five or six months the next, or an average of four months per year, during which each member will probably be absent from his seat half of the time unless he is a party leader or the chairman of a big committee. The British government does not pay members of parliament a cent for their legislative services, but in America distances are greater and the average congressman must neglect his professional or business duties at home while the two houses are in session. Your senators receive the same compensation as representatives, also the same perquisites.

When he journeys to Washington at the beginning of each session, and again when he returns home after final adjournment, your representative or senator receives 20 cents per mile for travel expenses, estimated by the nearest rail route. Thus, the delegate from Hawaii draws in mileage about \$220 per year, and some of the Pacific coast members about \$120 a year, which figures are generally doubled in extra sessions. Ordinary railroad fares by mileage book now being two cents a mile generally, this leaves a generous margin of 10 cents per mile for per diem, sleeping and dining car tariffs. Thus, for his trip to or from Washington, a

New York city member draws from the government \$45.10. Out of this he pays \$4.50 for actual cost of mileage, \$1.25 for harbor car charge, \$1.25 for dining car costs, including tip, and has left \$33.10 for newspapers, magazines and cigars. So you can see what profits are netted on these long official journeys to and from the Pacific coast or our insular possessions. Up to disbursements when interstate commerce act first forbade the giving of passes to members, practically all of their mileage allowances of the hazy, windy, or narcissus and (for southern members) only 100 pecks of cotton seed. Besides these he is allowed no end of free books, bulletins, maps and charts, all of which, together with his letters on official business, can be mailed free of cost. And, in addition, he is given for himself a library of the statutes and reports—bound in sheep-of the sessions of Congress in which he sits. With 400 plain members to gaze upon the Washington public pays no more attention to them than it does to its thousands of idlers who have been advertised as millionaires or have made some great splash of genius that has made them national promotions. With the senator, however, it is different, for a certain divinity doth hedge him in Washington, and he is small fry or big fish at home.

Each representative elected this fall will be allowed also \$1,200 for a private secretary, \$120 for stationery, and for distribution among his constituents, as he sees fit, 20,000 packages of vegetable seed, 2,000 packages of flower seed, 20 packages of lawn grass, 8 packages of strawberry plants, 8 packages of grape vines, 20 boxes of bulbs of the hyacinth, tulip, or narcissus and (for southern members) only 100 pecks of cotton seed. Besides these he is allowed no end of free books, bulletins, maps and charts, all of which, together with his letters on official business, can be mailed free of cost. And, in addition, he is given for himself a library of the statutes and reports—bound in sheep-of the sessions of Congress in which he sits. With 400 plain members to gaze upon the Washington public pays no more attention to them than it does to its thousands of idlers who have been advertised as millionaires or have made some great splash of genius that has made them national promotions. With the senator, however, it is different, for a certain divinity doth hedge him in Washington, and he is small fry or big fish at home.

But no new man elected to the House can fail to hope to become conspicuous in the National Capitol, albeit he is a cynosure for all eyes in his home town. With 400 plain members to gaze upon the Washington public pays no more attention to them than it does to its thousands of idlers who have been advertised as millionaires or have made some great splash of genius that has made them national promotions. With the senator, however, it is different, for a certain divinity doth hedge him in Washington, and he is small fry or big fish at home.

JOHN ELFRITH WATKINS.

To Reduce Infant Mortality During Hot Months

SIMULTANEOUSLY, almost, a movement has been started in several of the largest cities in the country that has for its object the reduction in the appalling number of infant fatalities that occur every summer season in the crowded quarters. Physicians and municipal authorities have joined hands in the great work, which is supported principally by private philanthropy.

Now is the season when babies die like flies from summer complaint, from overfeeding and from tainted milk. The hot waves that roll across the country from time to time bring death to thousands of little ones, and to reduce the toll of death corps of trained nurses are being sent into congested sections, working night and day to save the babies.

Hot weather precautions and "don'ts" are being impressed upon the mothers in the poor districts, and the supporters of the movement are trying to force home the fact that with proper attention the lives of the little ones may be saved.

Visiting nurses are insisting that babies

be kept out of doors as much as possible and that all unnecessary clothing be discarded. Flannel skirts, thick bandages and all sorts of swaddlings and incubations are being stripped from the youngsters, and mothers are being taught to dress them in a single cotton slip and take off their shoes and stockings.

"Don't overfeed the babies" is the slogan of nurses and doctors. Bottled little ones should be given only a limited amount of milk, and this at regular intervals. It is essential that the milk supply be kept fresh and pure. Milk bottles must be thoroughly cleaned and nipples boiled before using.

One of the most important factors in the crusade to reduce infant mortality is the war which is being waged against summer complaint or enteritis.

This disease, which is prevalent in such weather as the present, is the deadliest foe of the little ones. It causes each summer half the deaths of children under two years.

Enteritis is entirely preventable, and the concentrated efforts of nurses and doctors are being directed toward show-

ing mothers that it is due to ignorance and neglect.

The disease is not caused by hot weather, but by the effects of hot weather upon the milk supply. The germs multiply in warm milk, even when it is not sour. Millions of them are to be found in every spoonful of milk the baby swallows. They find fruitful soil in the child's stomach, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor is not sent for in time, till the one dies of the disease.

Nurses and doctors who are waging the fight against infant mortality urge mothers who cannot feed their children naturally to give them pasteurized milk, which must be kept on ice.

"Danger lurks in all sorts of unsuspected places," said a famous Chicago physician who has been directing the movement in that city.

"A milk bottle, a nipple or a cup may contain the active germs of diarrhea. Everything which comes in contact with the baby's food must be kept scrupulously clean. This means that it must be free from minute organisms, which cannot be seen.

"The only way to destroy these germs is to boil milk, or sterilize it. If milk is not pasteurized the temperature must

be kept below 50 degrees, so that these germs will not multiply in it."

In Philadelphia, Philadelphia, co-operation was decided upon by representatives of more than 100 charitable organizations, and hospitals, dispensaries and benevolent associations of the city who met in the mayor's office.

"The work of infant mortality is arousing the world."

Germany, England and France have taken the lead in schemes purposed to conserve the health and promote the welfare of the baby. In the United States one-fifth of the total mortality is in babies under one year of age.

In such infants have died within the last ten years in the United States if these had been distributed among the different age periods, and the deaths had taken place in a restricted area, such as the limits of New York, the loss of that many lives would have nearly depopulated the city; of 100,000 inhabitants they would have wiped out such flourishing cities as Albany, Washington, Richmond, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul and many others.

The work of the visiting nurses is arduous. They start at an early hour to canvass the district assigned to them, and then minister to the sick until nightfall.

Each of the young women who have taken up the work in Philadelphia distributes a card on which is inscribed the following:

How to Care for Baby.
Give the baby a cool sponge bath several times a day.
Discard unnecessary clothing, flannels and bandages. A cotton slip without sleeves is sufficient.
Keep the baby in the open air.
Don't allow any one to sleep with the baby.
Don't let any one feed the baby two or three times a day.
Don't overfeed the baby.
Keep the milk on ice. Warm and tinned milk contains the germs of summer complaint.
Do not cover the baby with a blanket at night.
Don't let the baby sleep in a bed with a sick person.
Don't ask your neighbor's advice about feeding the baby.
Don't fail to notify your doctor or the department of health if the baby shows signs of summer complaint.

The mother of the infant is then told what to do for the youngster's comfort, how, in short, to carry out the directions of the printed card.

The visiting nurses try whenever it is feasible to gather about them other children of the neighborhood, to whom they describe the importance of the work, and to arouse them to be enthusiastic enough to stay at home and help mother more for baby's sake.

To the tired, overworked mothers the visit twice a day of the nurse is like the appearance of an angel.

With skilled hands she takes the fretful infant from its mother's arms, bathes it, sees to it that it has proper food and then rocks it to sleep and leaves, to repeat her work next door perhaps.

In New York particularly the efforts of



BABIES OF THE SLUMS SLEEP ON THE ROOF.

the medical men and philanthropists are to see to it that the infants of the poor are properly fed during the summer months, and they are scattering literature and sending nurses all over the city.

Nathan Straus, the widely known philanthropist, sometimes called the father of New York poor, is spending thousands of dollars in the effort to induce mothers to nurse their little ones at the breast rather than give them artificial foods or cow's milk.

Concerning the food problem Wilbur Phillips of the New York milk committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor says:

"In New York now, while from 75 to 90 per cent of mothers, even among the poor, are physically able to nurse their own children, though comparatively few of them do, not more than 10 per cent of the well-to-do mothers nurse their children through the entire period of infancy; 20 per cent, perhaps, nurse them during the first six months, and 25 per cent nurse them during the first three months of life."

In Greater New York, during the last year, 12,427 babies perished while still under one year of age—the majority from wholly preventable causes, due to improper feeding and care. That number represented 15 per cent of the number born.

The New York general average of fifteen deaths per hundred was light, when that of other American cities was taken into the sad account. Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Boston had death rates ranging from 194 to 274 per thousand of reported births. But Richmond, in the census, furnished 200 deaths per thousand; Lynchburg, 201; Fall River, 204; Atlanta, 206; Biddeford, Me., 311; Key West, 341; Mobile, 341; Savannah, 357; and Charleston, in South Carolina, 739. Thus, in nine American cities, the average of perishing children was three out of ten.

"Amid this slaughter of the innocents the New York infant mortality is largely the charity of Nathan Straus, whose 'milk depots' throughout the year. There are 2,200 babies fed upon the pasteurized, sterilized milk which the depots supply, and some thousands more are fed by the miscellaneous charities of the great city."

"Give and Take."

Two Narrow Minds.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN was talking about music to a reporter.

"The music of Strauss and the music of Puccini are alike agreeable to me," he said. "Only narrow-minded people devote themselves to music of one school."

I have no sympathy with an argument I once heard between an Italian conductor and a German conductor at a Caruso night.

"To think," said the German, "that people are silly enough to pay \$5 a seat to hear sugary music like this when for 25 cents they can hear real, robust German opera music!"

"Yes," sneered the Italian conductor, "and I suppose some people wonder why a New Yorker will pay \$8 for a terrapin, canvasback and champagne at Delmonico's when he can get a terrapin, a fish and a schooner of beer in the city for a dime."

Ubiquitous Golf.

GEORGE SARGENT, the golf champion, said one afternoon at Hyde Manor, Vermont:

"Golf has become so popular that it is mixed up with everything. You wouldn't think that golf could have any relation to taxicabs and music, would you? But the other day, apropos of taxicabs, New York man told me that all the golf sticks of New York were becoming wry-necked. New York golf players, he explained, ride to the ferries in taxicabs, and their sticks set wry-necked from twisting round to watch the dimes mount up on the taximeter."

Then, on the way to the next hole, our talk turned to grand opera, and the New York man declared that the other day his baby daughter, taking up the score of "Elektra," pointed to a group of quarter notes and said:

"Papa, how does one play those little golf sticks?"

"Fashions" in Tobacco as Seen on the City's Streets

DESPITE an occasional crusade against tobacco, Washington is a city of smokers. In the morning just before the clock reaches 9 the throngs of the office-bound in the downtown district send up a cloud to heaven like the incense of old, and a large portion of the men along the streets draw the rest of the day and wear weeds in some form in their faces.

An inquisitive man lately took on himself the task of finding out what proportion of men that passed along Washington's streets smoked and in what ratio native and foreign smokers figured. The result, carefully tabulated and corrected for the smokers' latitude and longitude, was as follows:

In the half hour between 11 and 11:30 in the forenoon there passed the corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue northward about one thousand men. Of these more than four hundred were smoking in some form. Rather over half of this number were smoking cigars; the rest, all except about twenty-five smoked the leafy cigarette.

The twenty-five who smoked a pipe, and these the vast majority were short-cut types of the bulldog type. Only one man had the nerve to smoke a long pipe, and he was a German pipe on the Avenue at midday.

From the same viewpoint at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the proportion of smokers appeared to be the same, but the number of men passing by was over one-half. At this time the cigar had fallen behind the lowly briar.

About 11 o'clock, however, after the theater and sight-seeing crowds had vanished, a sudden change took place. Pipes and cigars appeared to have retired for the night, while almost every man who passed wore a cigarette.

From copious observations made by this authority the following fashions in tobacco have been deduced:

In the morning the cigar is affected by the best dressed men. Youths and very young business men may wear the cigarette at this time, for any one who smokes over fifty or college freshman to smoke a pipe before noon would shock the taste as much as wearing an evening coat to luncheon.

In the afternoon the cigarette increases in favor, reaching its maximum about the sixth inning of the base ball game. Cigars may not be smoked then, only the slender, sweetie stogie being permissible. An imported cigar in front of a base ball score board is vulgar.

At sunset the cigarette should be laid away in carbolic acid and not taken up again until after 11 in the evening. In the meantime pipes and cigars are permissible. A gentleman never attracts undue attention to himself by blowing rings in public places.



COOL AS LITTLE CUCUMBERS.